

# The War Fifty Years Ago

**General McClellan Drives Confederates Out of Western Virginia—Federal Force Under Rosecrans at Rich Mountain Defeats Colonel Pegram, Who, With Remnant of Command, Tries to Rejoin General Garnett. Pegram Surrenders—Garnett Retreats, Gives Battle at Carrick's Ford and Is Routed by General Morris. Garnett Killed in the Battle—Federals Capture Cannon, Baggage and Many Prisoners—"Success Complete," McClellan Wires to Washington.**

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.  
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THE middle of July, 1861, saw the Union armies roughly in the following positions: General Banks was holding down the lid in Baltimore, which was yet under martial law; General Butler was at Fortress Monroe still—very still, as a certain famous Democrat said of himself some decades later; General McDowell was just getting ready to move against Beauregard at Manassas. The date for this advance was set originally for July 8, but was delayed awaiting additional troops and supplies from Washington. General Patterson was at Martinsburg, trying to make up his mind whether or not to attack Johnston. It may be remarked in passing that he never did make up his mind until it was too late and Johnston had escaped to Manassas to help Beauregard whip McDowell. General McClellan was resting on his laurels in the region of Beverly, having beaten Garnett's army, killed a

strong Union sentiment of the native population and the numerical superiority of his army over that of the Confederates. At the time it was hoped that his success would end fighting in that end of the state. This proved delusive, but nevertheless the political and other effects flowing from his victories were important.

## Battle of Rich Mountain.

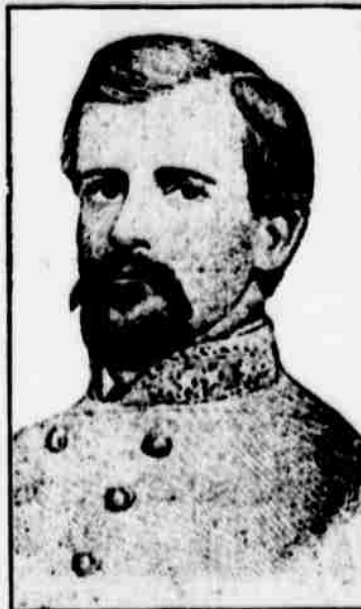
On July 10 McClellan came in sight of the enemy. To understand the position of the two armies reference should be made to the accompanying map. Garnett with the main body of the Confederates was at Laurel, Colonel Pegram with about 1,500 southern troops was guarding the pass in Rich mountain, and McClellan with his entire force was at Roaring run west of this gap.

Pegram believed his position could not be turned, for the reason that he was in a defile with precipitous hills guarding each flank. Before proceeding it was necessary for the Union commander to dislodge him, as he

It Rosecrans was made a brigadier general.

## McClellan Fe Pegram.

While this engagement was being fought on top of Rich mountain General McClellan had brought up his entire force facing Pegram, ready to give battle the next morning. Threatened thus from two sides, with more than half his army lost or scattered, the Confederate commander broke camp during the night and tried to rejoin Garnett. With his own rear thus



COLONEL JOHN PEGRAM, C.S.A., DEFEATED AT RICH MOUNTAIN BY COLONEL W. S. ROSECRANS, JULY 11, 1861; ROSE TO BANK OF MAJOR GENERAL, MAJOR NOTABLE RECORD AND WAS KILLED AT HATCHER'S RUN, FEB. 6, 1863.

exposed by Pegram's defeat and with drawn, Garnett in turn fled before Pegram could reach him.

At first General Garnett tried to return to Beverly and escape to the south, but McClellan was too swift for him and occupied Beverly first. Then the Confederate commander turned north and risked the hazardous chance of eluding pursuit and getting through the mountains by way of St. George.

In the meantime Pegram wandered about vainly and on the 12th offered to surrender his entire command. The tender was accepted the next day. There were only about 600 men left, the remainder having escaped from the valley as best they could.

## Fight at Carrick's Ford.

General Morris and Captain H. W. Benham were sent in pursuit of Garnett. It was easy to trace the fleeing Confederates by the knapsacks and provisions thrown aside on the way. The race northward began on the 12th, the southern troops having about twelve hours the start. Both armies rested that night, and the next day the Federals came up with Garnett at a ford of a branch of the Cheat river. The pursuit was continued until the next ford (Carrick's) was reached, a running fight for four miles having been kept up along the way. Here the Confederate commander stopped to give battle. The banks were steep, and he chose his position on high ground. An attempt was first made to flank him, but this was abandoned. In the meantime Colonel Steedman's Ohio regiment had given battle, in which other northern regiments soon joined.

The Indiana troops were ordered to charge the foe in front, and as the Hoosiers swarmed up the banks the Confederates fled. Not only were they outnumbered, but their ammunition was almost exhausted. Garnett fell while trying to reform his men. The Union men lost two killed and ten wounded, the Confederates thirty killed and many scores wounded and



UNICATED GENERAL ROBERT SELDEN GARNETT, C.S.A., KILLED JULY 13, 1861.

prisoners. The Federals also captured a cannon, wagons and a large store of provisions.

**McClellan Wires News of Success.**  
After the battle of Carrick's Ford McClellan sent the following telegram to Washington, summing up the results of the campaign:

Huttonsville, Va., July 14, 1861.  
Colonel Townsend:  
Garnett and forces routed; his baggage and one gun taken; his army demoralized. Garnett killed. We have annihilated the enemy in western Virginia and have lost thirteen killed and not more than forty wounded. We have in all killed at least 200 of the enemy, and their prisoners will amount to at least 1,000. Have taken seven guns in all. \* \* \* The troops defeated are the crack regiments of eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseans and Carolinians. Our success is complete and decisive is killed in this country.  
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,  
Major General Commanding.

## NEAT FLORAL SCENT SACHET

Flower Design is Used and Same Scent as Flower Chosen for Sachet.

It is rather a nice idea to choose some favorite scent, and to have special sachets provided for drawers and wardrobes, so that all ones clothes may be slightly perfumed with the same pleasant odor.

For this purpose, various ornamental sachets can be used; such, for instance, as the one which is shown in our illustration.

This sachet is made in pale mauve satin with a border of white lace and a square of white satin in the center.



with a large single violet embroidered in the natural violet and green colors in the middle, and a border of smaller violets all the way round.

The sachet should be filled with violet sachet powder to correspond with the embroidered flower. The same idea might be very prettily carried out with other flowers embroidered on the satin center, such, for example as lilies, roses, heliotrope or carnations; the same scent as that of the flower being chosen to perfume the sachet.

## PRETTY LACE BEDROOM SET

Made From Bargain Counter Lace and Cheap Dotted or Embroidered Muslin.

Hunt the stores these bargain days for pieces of insertion in a showy lace about two inches wide. If you find a bargain, get several pieces of it, also look out for cheap dotted or embroidered muslins. Some of these too coarse for gowns are excellent for fancy work.

With such simple materials a hand some set for your summer home bedroom can be made.

Cut the muslin the desired shape for bureau cover, pin cushion, table scarf, lingerie pillows and valance and spread for the bed. Hem the edges with braid two inches deep for the coverlet and valance, narrower in the right proportion for the smaller pieces.

Haste the insertion to the muslin on right side to form any graceful design inside of the hem. Strips can be brought to form a diamond in center of each piece and smaller diamonds beyond it. Again, there can be interlacing strips the length of the material to form diamonds or ovals, or the insertion can be run in opposite direction, and in several rows to form a checkered border of lace around the entire piece.

Haste the insertion smoothly into shape, taking care to measure accurately and stitch both edges on machine with a hundred cotton.

Cut away material from underneath insertion, turn back the edges of muslin and stitch a second time to prevent pulling.

Whatever the arrangement chosen for the insertion, it must be the same on all pieces of the set, only modified by size. Sometimes instead of a hem the edges can be finished with a lace frill or with a narrow ruffle of the dotted muslin, edged with lace. These are hard to launder, so the plainer ones are more sensible.

## The One-Sided Frill.

Neckwear styles have not changed much since the fall fashions were put before us. The one-sided frills so much worn in the beginning of the season are seen. These are made of the finest linen lace and embroidery and button in with a front buttoning blouse or are attached to a band that will run down the front of a waist buttoning in the back.

When worn with a collarless blouse there is generally a plaited frill collar or a straight standing collar or stock, which comes with the front frill.

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING

Some manufacturers say short capes are coming back.

The broad girdle is again appearing on fashionable frocks.

One would go far to find a more attractive waist than the new chiffon jumper.

The strong favor for serges in black, navy and white shows no signs of decreasing.

Corals that nearly reproduce the real thing are set on a bar, making a most attractive veil pin.

Tea gowns often have hanging sleeves, and the peasant sleeve cut in one with the bodice is by no means as yet discarded.

Shoulder scarfs seem universal for day and evening wear. Much wider than heretofore, they serve in cold weather to give warmth.

## COIFFURE IS PINNED ON

SOLVES HAIR PROBLEM FOR THE BUSY WOMAN.

Variety of Styles Adapted to All Types of Faces to Choose From. Thanks to Designers and Makers of Hair Goods.

The problem of dressing the hair in the prevailing modes, for the busy women of the present day, could not be solved by the hairdresser alone, for an elaborate coiffure, or any fairly good effect in coiffures, requires the art of the hairdresser plus plenty of time.

But there is no such thing any more as "plenty of time," at least not in any quarter of the fashionable world.

Hairdressing has therefore really become, in the majority of cases, the pinning on of a cleverly made coiffure, its adjustment securely and artistically to the head. Designers and makers of hair goods have been quick to seize upon the increasing demand for the pinned-on coiffure, and there are now a variety of styles to choose from adapted to different types of faces, or one may have one designed especially. These coiffures consist of one or two, and sometimes three, pieces or are all in one. For persons with a scant allowance of hair the coiffure to be pinned on is provided with an additional piece at the front.

One of the prettiest and simplest of the pinned-on coiffures is shown here. It consists of a chignon of smooth, well-arranged puffs made of hair sufficiently long to allow several of them to be pulled out into short curls which are brought down to the front hair of the wearer. Springing from the puffs at the back is a cluster of short curls. These are allowed to fall free or are pinned down to the neck, as shown in the picture. It seems incredible that so simple an arrangement of hair, and one so easily adjusted, can work such a transformation in the appearance of the wearer. But this simplicity is only an apparent simplicity after all. Such a coiffure is the result of the careful thought, long experience and consum-



mate art of the designer. It is made to fit over and fasten to a coil of the natural hair at the back of the head. It is very light in weight and delicately woven, giving the scalp as good, if not better, ventilation than the natural coiffure. It requires only occasional dressing and is easily combed.

To dress the hair with this coiffure successfully requires only that the natural hair shall be clean and the front slightly curled. The curling is accomplished by rolling the hair or kid rollers at night, if one must count the minutes in the morning, or by curling a few locks with the curling iron.

The hair is combed back and tied at the crown of the head, the ends twisted and coiled at the back. This coil, pinned with short, strong pins makes a secure foundation for the chignon. The hair about the face and neck is then pulled out a little from the coil to make it soft and loose about the face.

The chignon is next adjusted over the coil, pinned to it and to the hair. A few of the puffs are pulled forward and pinned in with the loosened hair about the face. The small, hanging curls are arranged close to the head or allowed to hang free, as is most becoming to the wearer.

For daytime a plain band of black velvet ribbon makes a good finish and helps keep the front hair neat looking for the entire day, but the coiffure is successful without the addition of ribbon or any other ornament. For evening, this coiffure needs only the addition of a more or less elaborate ornament to complete a hairdresser of which the wearer may be proudly conscious that it is good enough for any function.

## French Neck a New Style.

Many variations of the sailor collar are seen on blouses of a semi-tailored type. These are pretty and always distinctly youthful.

The round Dutch neck, the square Dutch neck and the pointed Dutch neck are all seen, the newest being the pointed, but on some of the new French blouses one sees the rather trying neckline which runs straight across the base of the throat and is cut low on the shoulders.

On any but the prettiest and fullest of necks this style is a failure, but those who wear it will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it is distinctly the newest.

## RIBBON AS JEWELRY

PLAYS IMPORTANT PART IN PERSONAL DECORATION NOW.

Grograin Ribbon Used to Bring Out Settings of Brilliance in Pins and Brooches—No End to the Variety.

Grograin ribbon of rich quality and heavy weave plays an important part in personal decoration these days. It has been used for some time with gold and jeweled slides as watch fobs, but is now being put to many other uses.

A woman in mourning, who cannot afford to buy herself a new black enamel or gun metal watch, may wear her gold one, provided the chain is sombre. This is often of onyx beads twisted into a rope, but more economical is a long chain of grograin ribbon with slides and hook of onyx or dull jet.

The width of these ribbon guards varies from half an inch to an inch and a half, the three-quarters width being suitable for older women.

The ribbon watch guard is no longer popular for mourning only. They are smart just now to hold watch or locket, worn with jeweled or enamel slides at intervals throughout its length, with hook and catch to match. Sometimes these slides are set in rhinestones, again in turquoise, or semi-precious stones, occasionally in finely chased gold.

Besides being new and fashionable, such a guard is serviceable and much better form for ordinary daily wear than jeweled gold chains or even the antique silver ones set with amethysts lapis or jade.

The grograin ribbon guard for eyeglasses is now a familiar sight. Oddly enough the wide band of black ribbon hanging over one cheek is becoming and by its smartness takes away the look of old age that eyeglasses frequently give.

Quite new are pins and brooches in which grograin ribbon is utilized to bring out settings of brilliancy. Some of these are in bowknot or true-love knot shapes bordered with rhinestones set in silver, others are long bar pins for veil or belt, the background of the grograin crossed with a central and end ornaments of filigree and rhinestones separated by rhinestone slides.

Sometimes this ribbon is made up into dog collars crossed by jeweled slides and clasp, with a larger oval or square ornament in the middle of front. The dullness of the ribbon is so much less becoming than velvet that it is not likely to become very popular.

## MODEL FOR A NIGHTDRESS

Attractive Design for Those Who Like as Little Around Neck and Arms as Possible.

Many women, especially those living in warm climates, like their nightdresses to have as little round the neck and arms as possible; for these



it would be impossible to find a more attractive model than the one we illustrate here, which may be of cambric, madras, lawn or fine calico.

The bodice, which is quite short-waisted, is cut in one with the elbow length sleeves, that are divided up the outside; they are trimmed to match the collar with narrow beading and lace or embroidery; the lower edge of bodice is gathered to a band of wide insertion with holes through which ribbon is run and tied in a loopy bow in front.

The skirt part is gathered to the lower edge of this band.

Materials required: Five yards 36 inches wide, one yard wide insertion, about three yards beading, 3/4 yards embroidery or lace two yards wide, and one yard narrow ribbon.

## Soft Collars.

The turnover collars in French pique and other unstiffened material have been appropriated by the young women and are much used with the soft blouse of flannel or pongee.

These are much fancied for sport purposes and may be of wash silk flannel or of fine French pique with the eyelets in the corners through which the little gold safety pin is run. A narrow four-in-hand tie falls over the pin and hides it.